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CLERK

No. 82-2122

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OCTOBER TERM, 1982

PATRICIA THOMPSON and
EDDIE THOMPSON, JR.,
Petitioners/Appellants/Plaintiffs,

vs.

RICHARD NELSON, et al.,
Respondents/Appellees/Defendants.

**REPLY IN OPPOSITION
TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI**

RICHARD S. NELSON
Attorney for Peoples Liberty Bank,
Ralph V. Haile, Richard Nelson
(pro se), James Liles, Bernard
Smith, Henry Warden
P.O. Box 1209
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QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. Whether the Writ of Certiorari sought by Petitioners should be denied?
2. Whether the Sixth Circuit erred in affirming the District Court's Order granting Summary Judgment in favor of Defendants/Respondents, and granting attorney fees to Respondents?

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RICHARD S. NELSON, et al.
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**REPLY IN OPPOSITION
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SUPREME COURT RULES

**Supreme Court Rule 17: Considerations Governing
Review on Certiorari**

"1. A review on Writ of Certiorari is not a matter of right, but of judicial discretion, and will be granted only when there are special and important reasons therefor. The following, while neither controlling nor fully measuring the Court's discretion, indicate the character of reasons that will be considered.

(a) When a federal court of appeals has rendered a decision in conflict with the decision of another federal court of appeals on the same matter, or has decided a federal question in a way in conflict with a state court of last resort; *or has so far departed from the accepted and usual*

course of judicial proceedings, or so far sanctioned such a departure by a lower court, as to call for an exercise of this Court's power of supervision (emphasis that of writer).

(b) When a state court of last resort has decided a federal question in a way in conflict with the decision of another state court of last resort or of a federal court of appeals.

(c) When a state court or a federal court of appeals has decided an important question of federal law which has not been, but should be settled by this Court, or has decided a federal question in a way in conflict with applicable decisions of this Court."

FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

Rule 56 (c) — "Motion and Proceeding Thereon — The motion shall be served at least 10 days before the time fixed for the hearing. The adverse party prior to the day of hearing may serve opposing affidavits. The judgment sought shall be rendered forthwith if the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any, show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law. A summary judgment, interlocutory in character, may be rendered on the issue of liability alone although there is a genuine issue as to the amount of damages."

COUNTER-STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Respondents do not accept Petitioners' Statement of Case and respectfully direct the Court's attention to the Counter-Statement of the Case by Respondents at the Sixth Circuit level.

As clearly stated in the Order of the Sixth Circuit dated May 12, 1983, these actions as consolidated by the District Court alleged a conspiracy to deprive Petitioners of their civil rights during the foreclosure upon Petitioners' home and their subsequent eviction therefrom.

The record is further permeated with incredulous accusations and allegations of various acts of harrassment and physical abuse allegedly done by Respondents in concert to deprive Petitioners of their civil rights. One of the accusations, the alleged excessive force in effecting an arrest by police officers, was tried by a jury on October 23rd and 24th, 1980 and the jury returned for the Defendants/ Respondents (Pets. App. 12a).

On October 29, 1980, upon Motion by Defendants/ Respondents Peoples Liberty Bank and Richard S. Nelson, the District Court granted Summary Judgment on behalf of all defendants/respondents against whom these allegations were made (Pets. app. 6a). On December 18, 1980, upon proper motion, Respondents were granted attorney's fees awards (Pets. app. 19a) and on December 12, 1980, the District Court heard and denied Petitioners' motions for reconsideration. (Pets. App. 13a, 14a, 15a).

Petitioners appealed to the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, briefs were filed and all Orders of the District Court were affirmed. (Pets. App. 1a). A Petition for Rehearing, or alternatively for rehearing en banc, was also denied by the Court of Appeals. (Pets. App. 5a). The Petition for Writ of Certiorari at Bar was then filed.

ARGUMENT

1. Whether the Writ of Certiorari Sought By Petitioners Should Be Denied?

It is clear that the Court has great discretion in granting a review on Writ of Certiorari, however, it should be noted that Rule 17 (1) (a) of the Rules of the Supreme Court of the United States offers guidelines to aid this Court in determining whether a case is proper for review. This rule requires the granting of such a writ only when there are special and important reasons therefor.

Petitioner has failed to establish that the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit has so far departed from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings as to render its ruling erroneous.

The Respondents submit that Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have not met their burden; have once again improperly used the Court system as a vehicle to slander the various Defendants/Respondents and are using vexacious prattle once again to cloud the issues on appeal. The rulings below were proper and the Court should deny the Petition as being insufficient on its face.

2. Whether the Sixth Circuit erred in affirming the District Court's Order granting Summary Judgment in favor of Defendants/Respondents, and granting attorney fees to Respondents.

Respondents have labored to filter through Petitioners' jumble of fictitious and slanderous allegations to ascertain the true issues to be considered by this Court. The basic issue, though overlooked and nearly obscured by Petitioners, is whether the Court of Appeals erred in affirming the Orders and Judgments of the District Court.

It is clear that the Court of Appeals recognized that the District Court Judge went to great lengths to give Petitioners the opportunity to support their naked allegations and accusations with proof by affidavit or otherwise. The District Judge's words again come to mind from his Order of October 29, 1980:

"The Plaintiffs have filed extensive affidavits and memoranda in support of their position. After careful scrutiny of these documents, the court must conclude the plaintiffs have no evidence to offer of either racial animus or a conspiracy to deprive the plaintiffs of their constitutional rights. It is clear that there is no dispute as to the material facts of the case. The plaintiffs would have this Court believe that the foreclosure and eviction were deliberate conspiracies against them based simply on the fact such events took place. As the record clearly discloses, the legality of the foreclosure and subsequent eviction has already been extensively litigated in state court." (Pets. App. p. 7a)

With an eye toward Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56 (c) , the District Judge clearly found nothing in the record which even remotely resembled a material issue of fact. Indeed he permitted them to file Memoranda and Affidavits to support their claims. (Pets. App. P.26a). Again, they filed affidavits and memoranda containing yet more naked allegations and accusations.

The Court of Appeals found the District Court's actions to be meticulously within the realm and spirit of Rule 56 and correctly affirmed the District Court's Order granting Summary Judgment.

The Court of Appeals was further correct in affirming the attorneys fees awards at trial level. This Court in *Christiansburg Garment Company v. E.E.O.C.*, 434 U.S. 412, 98 S.Ct. 694, 54 L.Ed 648 (1978), set out require-

ments for an award of attorney's fees under 42 U.S.C. § 2000 E-5 (k) to the defendants when they prevail in a Civil Rights action. The language of the statute is identical to that of 42 U.S.C. § 1988. In the Supreme Court's interpretation, 42 U.S.C. § 2000 E-5 (k) is applicable to the awarding of attorney's fees to defendants under § 1988. *Lopez v. Arkansas City Independant School District*, 570 F.2d 541 (5th Cir. 1978). According to *Christiansburg*, a prevailing defendant can recover attorney fees only if the claim made by the Plaintiff was frivolous, unreasonable or groundless.

It is therefore clear that should the fact finder conclude that a plaintiff's case was frivolous or unreasonable when it was brought, then attorney fees may be awarded to defendants and charged to the plaintiffs therein. Again, the Court of Appeals was faced with the clear language of the District Judge:

"The plaintiffs would contend that the foreclosure and eviction were deliberate actions taken against them by a conspiracy of the defendant. However, the record clearly disclosed the legality of that foreclosure and subsequent eviction. *It clear (sic) that the plaintiff's case consists simply of naked allegations and nothing more and was from its inception totally frivolous.*

The Court is reluctant to assert attorney fees against individuals. However, its dockets are too overburdened to entertain vexations and harrassing litigation. The plaintiffs have filed 15 lawsuits in this court since 1977, almost all of them frivolous in nature. There are too many people who have invoked the jurisdiction of the court in good faith to permit them to be deprived of the justice to which they are entitled because of substantial amounts of the court's time are occupied by spurious lawsuits of the kind involved here." (emphasis that of writer) (Pets. App. p 22a)

The Petitioners have clearly launched a seemingly inexhaustive campaign of abuse of process by making unsupported and untrue accusations against every human being who had the misfortune of coming in contact with the properly executed and good faith foreclosure on the Petitioners' real estate. It should be particularly noted that the foreclosure action used as a vehicle by the Petitioners to assert frivolous Civil Rights claims was and has been continually upheld as having been properly pursued and executed according to the requirements of Kentucky Law. Indeed, the Petitioners have previously brought all of their spurious allegations surrounding this foreclosure before this very Court. The barren accusations are the same — only the case number has changed. In the aforementioned Case No. 82-835 the Petitioners petition was denied. Respondents attach their Response from that case as their sole appendix.

Petitioners' position is no less spurious simply because it was brought under a different guise.

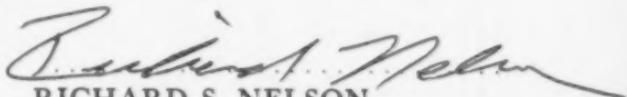
Respondents must further bring certain mis-statements of fact to the Court's attention. The DUI charges alluded to on Page 20 of Plaintiffs' brief were not dismissed. Petitioner Mr. Thompson's appeal from that conviction was dismissed thereby allowing the conviction to stand. Further the \$5,952.60 mentioned in Petitioner's affidavit on Page xi of their Petition was properly paid into the Court pursuant to Kentucky Law rather than to the Thompsons directly.

CONCLUSION

The District Court has properly applied the analysis necessary and fulfilled all procedural requirements in ruling on the Summary Judgment in Defendants/Respondents favor. Further in the Court's discretion and under the case law cited in the brief herein, it is the position of the Appellees that the Trial Judge did not err in awarding attorney's fees to the Defendants/Respondents based upon its finding that Plaintiffs/Petitioners action was frivolous and vexatious. This was the scenario facing the Court of Appeals which correctly ascertained that the Petitioners' rights were observed by the District Court and both Orders of that Court were not erroneous.

It is further asserted that the Petitioners have failed to fulfill their obligations and requirements under Rule 17 (1) (a) of this Court and therefore the Petition for Writ of Certiorari should be denied.

Respectfully submitted,



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CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that copies of the foregoing Reply Brief have been served upon the following by the United States Mail: Hon. Robert Carran, 314 Greenup Street, Covington, Kentucky, Hon. Stephen Wolnitzek, 502 Greenup Street, Covington, Kentucky, Hon. Stephen McMurtry, 906 City-County Building, Covington, Kentucky, Hon. Burr Travis, 30 Shelby Street, Florence, Kentucky 41042, Patricia Thompson, 736 Highland Avenue, P.O. Box 1221, Covington, Kentucky 41011, Eddie Thompson, Jr., 736 Highland Avenue, P.O. Box 1221, Covington, Kentucky 41011. This . . . day of , 1983.



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APPENDIX

App. 1

No. 82-835

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OCTOBER TERM 1982

PATRICIA THOMPSON and
EDDIE THOMPSON, JR.

Petitioners-Appellants-Defendants

v.

PEOPLES LIBERTY BANK

Respondent-Appellee-Plaintiff

REPLY IN OPPOSITION TO PETITION
FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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Attorney for Respondent/
Appellee/Plaintiff

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App. 2

QUESTION PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

1. Whether the Trial Judge erred in his refusal four years after Entry of same to set aside a mortgage foreclosure Sale, Order Confirming Sale, Deeds executed pursuant thereto, and two Writs of Possession thereafter, and if so, does this constitute a violation of any Constitutionally protected right of the Appellant.

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III.

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IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER TERM 1982

No. 82-835

PATRICIA THOMPSON and
EDDIE THOMPSON, JR.

Petitioners-Appellants-Defendant,

vs.

PEOPLES LIBERTY BANK
AND TRUST COMPANY,

Respondent-Appellees-Plaintiffs.

**RESPONDENTS REPLY IN OPPOSITION
TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI**

CONSTITUTIONAL

and

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES

K.R.S. 426.571 — When commissioner may convey real property — Death of party after sale — (1) real property may be conveyed by a commissioner appointed by the court:

- (a) If by the judgment in an action a party be ordered to convey such property to another.
- (b) If such property have been sold under a Judgment or order of the Court and the Sale confirmed.

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(2) The death of a party, after a sale, does not prevent a conveyance. It shall be made, and shall have the same effect, as if he were living.

K.R.S. 426.572 — Requisites of commissioner's deed — The Deed of the Commissioner shall refer to the judgment orders and proceedings authorizing the conveyance, so that the same may be readily found.

K.R.S. 426.573 — Title passed by deed made pursuant to judgment — A conveyance made in pursuance of a judgment shall pass to the grantee the title of the parties ordered to convey the land.

K.R.S. 426.574 — Title passed by deed made pursuant to order of sale — A conveyance made in pursuance of a sale ordered by the Court shall pass to the grantee the title of all the parties to the action or proceeding.

K.R.S. 426.005 — Personal Judgment in action to enforce mortgage or lien — When mortgage may be enforced — (1) in an action to enforce a mortgage or lien, judgment may be rendered for the sale of the property and for the recovery of the debt against the defendant personally. (2) In an action to enforce a mortgage or other lien a sale of the property may be ordered without giving time to pay money or do other act.

K.R.S. 426.260 — Motion for Possession by purchaser; notice; judgment (1) The purchaser of land sold under execution and not redeemed after obtaining a conveyance therefor may, upon ten days' notice in writing to the defendant in the execution, whose lands have been sold, enter a motion on the docket in the circuit court of the county where the land is situated for a judgment for the possession of the land. If upon the hearing of the motion, the court is of the opinion that the purchaser is entitled to the possession, it shall render a judgment accordingly and award possession, with costs. The proceedings on the motion shall be provided in K.R.S. 418.005 to 418.015, and Rule 6.03 of the Rules of Civil Procedure.

(2) The notice referred to in subsection (1) of this section shall be in substance as follows:

"A,B to C,D notice:

"You are hereby notified that I, will on the day of , 19....., enter a motion on the Docket of the Circuit Court for a judgment for the possession of certain lands situated in County, Kentucky which lands are described as follows: (DESCRIPTION), being the same lands bought by me at a sale duly held under execution which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Court in favor of Plaintiff vs., Defendant. (See Execution Book , Execution No.). A B."

SUPREME COURT RULES

Supreme Court Rule 34(6)

Briefs must be compact, logically arranged with proper headings, concise, and free from burdensome irrelevant immaterial and scandalous matter. Briefs not complying with this paragraph may be disregarded and stricken by the Court.

Supreme Court Rule 17

1. A review on Writ on Certiorari is not a matter of right, but of judicial discretion, and will be granted only when there are special and important reasons therefor. The following while *neither controlling nor fully measuring the Court's discretion*, indicate the character of reasons that will be considered.

(a) When a federal court of appeals has rendered a decision in conflict with the decision of another federal court of appeals on the same matter; or has decided a federal question in a way in conflict with a state court of last resort; or has so far departed from

the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings, or so far sanctioned such a departure by a lower court, as to call for an exercise of this Court's power of supervision.

(b) When a state court of last resort has decided a federal question in a way in conflict with the decision of another state court of last resort or of a federal court of appeals.

(c) When a state court or a federal court of appeals has decided an important question of federal law which has not been, but should be settled by this Court, or has decided a federal question in a way in conflict with applicable decisions of this Court.

2. The same general considerations outlined above will control in respect of petitions for Writs of Certiorari to review judgments of the Courts of Claims, of the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, and of any other court whose judgments are reviewable by law on Writs of Certiorari.

KENTUCKY RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE
KY. RULE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE 59.05
MOTION TO ALTER, AMEND, OR
VACATE A JUDGMENT

A motion to alter or amend a judgment, or to vacate a judgment and enter a new one, shall be served not later than ten days after entry of the final judgment.

KY. RULE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE 60.02
MISTAKE: INADVERTANCE: EXCUSABLE
NEGLECT: NEWLY DISCOVERED
EVIDENCE: FRAUD, etc.

On motion, a court may upon such terms as are just, relieve a party of his legal representative from its final judgment, order, or proceeding upon the following grounds: (a) mistake, inadvertance, surprise or excusable neglect; (b) newly discovered evidence which by due diligence could not have been discovered in time to move for a new trial under Rule 59.02; (c) perjury or falsified evidence; (d) fraud affecting the proceedings, other than perjury or falsified evidence; (e) the judgment is void, or has been satisfied, released, or discharged, or a prior judgment upon which it is based has been reversed or otherwise vacated, or it is no longer equitable that the judgment should have prospective application; or (f) any other reason of an extraordinary nature justifying relief. The motion shall be made within a reasonable time, and on grounds, (a), (b), and (c) not more than one year after the judgment, order or proceeding was entered or taken. A motion under this Rule does not affect the finality of the judgment or suspend its operation.

COUNTERSTATEMENT OF CASE

In light of the deluge of mis-statements of facts in Petitioner's Statement of the Case, Respondent must clarify the actual facts.

In August, 1976 Appellee filed a suit against Appellants upon their mortgage Promissory Notes and asked for foreclosure and sale of certain property mortgaged by Appellants to Appellee incident to the Promissory Note and the proceeds of such apply to satisfy any judgment rendered against them in the foreclosure action. App. pp. 1a-5a.

The case was referred to the Master Commissioner of the Kenton Circuit Court who took proof under oath in an evidentiary hearing on March of 1977. App. pp. 6a-10a.

Appellants filed objections to the Master Commissioner's Report, the Kenton Circuit Court overruled those objections, confirmed the report on March 18, 1977 and entered its Judgment and Order of Sale on April 21, 1977. App. pp. 11a-16a.

On June 21, 1977, the Order of Sale was carried out, the Master Commissioner filed his report of sale (App. pp. 17a-19a) and moved to confirm same. The sale was confirmed on June 27th and final report of the Master Commissioner was confirmed on July 18, 1977. Appellee being the highest bidder at the sale, a Deed was issued by the Master Commissioner with Court approval vesting title in the real estate in the name of the Appellee.

No Appeal was taken from that final report nor from the Judgment and Order of Sale entered April 21, 1977.

In September of 1977 Appellee moved for a Writ of Possession pursuant to K.R.S. 426.260 (App. pp. 20a-23a)

and such Writ was issued October 19, 1977. Appellants appealed the issuance of such Writ. On February 7, 1978, the Kentucky Court of Appeals granted Appellee's Motion to Dismiss the Appeal (App. p. 24a) and on March 30, 1978 denied Appellant's Motion to Reconsider. (App. p. 25a)

With total inadherence to procedural rules, while their Motion for the Court of Appeals to reconsider its dismissal was pending, on March 8, 1978, Appellants filed a Motion in the Kenton Circuit Court under C.R. 60.02 to vacate and set aside the Order confirming the Master Commissioner's final report and the Writ of Possession "on the grounds that the foreclosures were procured by fraud and discrimination . . . and the Writ of Possessions were defective and wrongfully issued . . ." (App. pp. 26a-30a) These motions were overruled by the Kenton Circuit Court on March 21, 1978. On March 28, 1978 Appellants filed a Motion to "Alter and Amend Judgment" and a Motion for the Kenton Circuit Judge to disqualify himself, same being overruled, appealed and finally dismissed on January 14, 1978.

Appellee again moved for a Writ of Possession as Appellants had moved back into the property now owned by Appellee. (App. pp. 31a-32a)

On July 12, 1978 the Writ and Order of Possession were issued by the Kenton Circuit Court and executed on July 19, 1978 by the Kenton County Sheriff. (App. pp. 33a-36a)

On May 1, 1981, over four years after the non-appealed Judgment and Order of Sale and deed to Appellee and almost three years after the second Writ of Possession was executed by the Kenton County Sheriff, Appellants filed Motions in the Kenton Circuit Court to set aside the mortgage foreclosure sale, the Order confirming that sale, to cancel the deeds made pursuant thereto, and to set aside

the Writs of Possession. Their motions were overruled and the present Appeal taken. (App. pp. 37a-38a)

ARGUMENT

Respondent finds the temptation to respond to the misstatements and allegations in Petitioner's Brief nearly over-whelming.

However, in lieu thereof, Respondent believes it is more appropriate and in the interest of justice to address the actual issue before this Court, something Petitioners have chosen to avoid. The issue is simply whether the Trial Judge erred four years later in overruling Petitioners' motion to set aside various orders pertaining to a foreclosure action thereby violating any constitutional rights of Petitioners.

First, the Respondent must assert that Petitioners have subjected all parties hereto to a frivolous Appeal by saturating their Petition with "burdensome, irrelevant, immaterial, and scandalous matter in a blatant attempt to cloud the very clear issue before this Court.

This has been the very nature of Petitioners' appellate process. They simply reiterate the same falsehoods and naked, unsupported allegations in every brief they have filed regardless of the pertinent issues.

The Court of Appeals of Kentucky clearly recognized this in its opinion wherein it was stated:

"Although we recognize the extent to which the Appellants must have labored in an attempt to present their case to this Court, the unfortunate result is that the Brief is devoid of anything of Legal Relevance." (Petitioners App. p. 9a)

It is therefore asserted that Petitioners' Brief should be disregarded and stricken by the Court. Sup. Ct. Rule 34 (6).

In the actual issue at hand, in capsule form, the Trial Judge's position was clear. That Court was faced with a Motion to Vacate and/or Amend or Alter various Orders arising out of a foreclosure on Petitioner's home, a foreclosure based on a flagrant arrearage on Petitioners' part, (an arrearage found by the Trial Court of absolutely no payments on principal from January 1, 1974 to March 10, 1977) (App. p. 14a) and properly prosecuted pursuant to Kentucky Law. KRS 426.571; KRS 426.005; KRS 426.573; KRS 426.574; *Pemberton v. Harden*, Ky., 80 S.W.2d 589 (1935).

Adding to the Trial Judge's task was the fact that the Petitioners had filed this motion four years late as Kentucky Law required as unsuccessful litigant to bring his or her motion to alter, amend, or vacate a judgment not later than ten (10) days after entry of the final judgment. Ky. C.R. 59.05. The Final Judgment at issue before the Trial Court in 1981 was the Order confirming the final report of the Master Commissioner entered July 18, 1977.

Further, the Trial Judge applied Ky. C.R. 60.02 to the allegations made by Petitioners and found no new grounds to exist, no newly discovered evidence, or any other element under Ky. C.R. 60.62 pursuant to which relief could be granted. Therefore the Trial Judge was faced with the same allegations as those which this Court is now faced; allegations which have been continually ruled on by Kentucky and Federal Courts (cf. *Patricia Thompson and Eddie Thompson, Jr. vs. Peoples Liberty Bank and Trust Co. # 80-1358*) who found nothing to justify Plaintiff's four year delay in bringing their motion or even

any merit in their arguments. He clearly did not abuse his discretion in overruling those motions.

Whether the Trial Judge's Order overruling Plaintiff's motions is an act which may be seen as a potential violation of any protected constitutional right of the Plaintiffs is another element of the issue at Bar which Petitioners seem to ignore.

Under the Rules of this Court, there are guidelines which are designed to aid the Court in using its discretion in reviewing writs of certiorari. Sup. Crt. Rule 17(1) (a) is of no relevance, dealing solely with petitioners from Federal Courts.

Sup. Crt. Rule 17(b) and (c) are further unfulfilled by the Petition at Bar as there has been no federal question ruled on by any state court below. Indeed, the Order of the Trial Court at issue herein was one of pure procedure and violated no rights of the Petitioners, Federal or otherwise.

It is clear that the Petition at Bar raises no Federal question and is serving merely as a vehicle for yet more of Petitioner's slanderous and unsupported allegations against the Respondent herein.

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CONCLUSION

It is clear that the Trial Judge did not err in overruling Petitioners motions to amend, alter or vacate, and that this Order violated no constitutional right of the Plaintiffs, thereby raising no federal question for review. The within matter should be dismissed and the Petition for Writ of Certiorari denied.

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD S. NELSON

Attorney for Respondent/
Appellee/Plaintiff

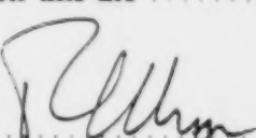
11 West Sixth Street
P.O. Box 1209
Covington, Kentucky 41012
(606) 291-1511

App. 16

12

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that copies of the foregoing Reply in Opposition to Petition for Writ of Certiorari and Appendix have been served by the United States Mail upon the following: Patricia Thompson, 736 Highland Avenue, P.O. Box 1221, Covington, Kentucky 41011; and Eddie Thompson, Jr., 736 Highland Avenue, P.O. Box 1221, Covington, Kentucky 41011, on this the 17th day of January, 1983.


RICHARD S. NELSON

Attorney for Respondent/ Appellee
Plaintiff

APPENDIX

KENTON CIRCUIT COURT
DIVISION NO. THIRD DIV.

No. 31053

THE PEOPLES LIBERTY BANK AND
TRUST COMPANY,

Plaintiff,

VS.

EDDIE THOMPSON, JR., a/k/a

E. J. THOMPSON, JR.,

736 Highland Avenue, Covington, Kentucky,

and

PATRICIA ANN THOMPSON,

736 Highland Avenue, Covington, Kentucky,

Defendants.

COMPLAINT

[Filed August 27, 1976]

Comes now the plaintiff and for its causes of action,
states as follows:

COUNT I

1. Plaintiff is a Kentucky banking corporation authorized to bring suit in it's corporate capacity.

2. On September 13, 1974, defendants executed and delivered unto the plaintiff their promissory note in the sum of \$21,000.00 plus interest thereon at 9½% per annum payable in monthly installments of \$220.00 commencing October 10, 1974 until paid. Said note was executed for good and valuable considerations and a copy of same is attached hereto and incorporated by reference herein.

3. Simultaneous with the execution of said promissory note, defendants executed and delivered unto the plaintiff a mortgage as surety for said promissory note upon the following described real estate situate in the City of Covington, Kenton County, Kentucky and more particularly as follows:

Being a part of Lot # 10 in Lee's Subdivision as shown on Copied and Restored Plat # 330 of the Kenton County Clerk's records at Covington, Kentucky and further described as follows:

Situate at the northwest corner of Greenup and Robbins Street, fronting 30 feet on the west side of Greenup Street and from that front extending back westwardly along the north line of Robbins Street between parallel lines 119 feet and 10 inches so as to include the shed located on the premises.

Said mortgage duly recorded in the Kenton County Clerk's records at Covington, Kentucky in Mortgage Book 766 at Page 46-49 and represents a first lien upon said real estate. A copy of said mortgage is attached hereto and incorporated by reference.

4. Plaintiff further states that defendants have failed to make any payments whatsoever upon principal pursuant to said promissory note, have made no payments of interest since May 12, 1975 and their remains presently due and

payable the sum of \$19,478.38 plus interest thereon at 9½% per annum from May 10, 1975 until paid plus attorney fees as set forth in said promissory note.

5. Said real estate is a city lot and cannot be divided or partitioned without materially affecting it's value.

COUNT II

6. Plaintiff reiterates and reaffirms all of the allegations contained in the first and last paragraphs of Count I hereof.

7. On February 25, 1972, defendants executed and delivered, for good and valuable considerations, their promissory note unto the plaintiff in the sum of \$9,000.00 payable at 7% per annum monthly with the first payment being due and payable in the month of March 1972. A copy of said promissory note is attached hereto and incorporated by reference herein.

8. Simultaneous with the execution of said promissory note, defendants further executed and delivered unto the plaintiff a first mortgage upon the following described real estate situate in the City of Covington, Kenton County, Kentucky as surety for said promissory note:

Known as Lot No. 2 of Deye's Subdivision in Kenton County, Kentucky, and described as follows:

Beginning at the common corner of Lots 1 and 2 of Block "A" of Deye's Subdivision 40.58 feet east of the east line of the alley 6 feet in width the center line of which is the dividing line between Lot No. 1 and Louis Trenkamp; thence eastwardly along the north line of Highland Avenue 40.59 feet to the common corner of Lots 2 and 3 of said subdivision; thence northwardly along the division line between said Lots, 146 feet to the south line of an alley 16 feet in width

the corner of said Lots 2 and 3; thence westwardly along the south line of said alley 40.82 feet to the corner of Lots 2 and 1; thence south along the division line of said Lots 147.35 feet to the beginning, being Lot 2 of said subdivision.

Also an easement in and to the north 25 feet of that part of said Avenue immediately in front of said Lot 2, and the south half of that part of said alley immediately in the rear of said Lot 2.

9. Said mortgage is commonly known as an "open end" mortgage and pursuant to said open end provision, defendants further borrowed from the plaintiff an additional sum of \$1,400.00.

10. As to the obligation of \$9,000.00, defendants have failed to make any payments thereon toward principal since January 2, 1974, they have failed to pay any interest since June 30, 1976 and these is presently due and owing the sum of \$6,836.38 plus interest at 7% per annum from June 30, 1976 until paid.

11. Pursuant to the open end provisions previously mentioned, the last payment made thereon was on August 9, 1976, the last payment immediately prior thereto was May 17, 1976 and there is presently due and owing thereupon the sum of \$1,300.00 plus interest upon said sum at the rate of 8½% per annum from July 1, 1976 until paid, said open end provisions having a different interest rate than that contained in the original note.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays the Court as follows:

1. Pursuant to Count I hereof, for judgment against the defendants, jointly and severally, in the sum of \$19,478.38, plus interest at 9½% per annum from May 10, 1975 until paid, for attorney fees, and for it's court costs herein expended.

2. Pursuant to Count II hereof, for judgment against the defendants, jointly and severally, in the sum of \$6,836.39, plus interest at 7% per annum from June 30, 1976 until paid, for judgment on the sum of \$1,300.00, plus interest therein at 8½% per annum from July 1, 1976 until paid and for it's court costs herein expended.

3. That the plaintiff be adjudged to have a first and superior lien upon the real estate of the defendants as herein described and that the real estate here involved be sold by the Master Commissioner of this Court in order to satisfy the judgments rendered herein against the defendants.

4. For all other proper relief.

RICHARD S. NELSON
Attorney for the Plaintiff

11 West Sixth Street
Covington, Kentucky 41011
(606) 291-1511

KENTON CIRCUIT COURT
THIRD DIVISION

NO. 31053

THE PEOPLES LIBERTY BANK AND
TRUST COMPANY,

Plaintiff,

VS.

EDDIE THOMPSON, JR., ETC., ET. AL.,

Defendants.

REPORT OF THE MASTER COMMISSIONER

[Filed April 5, 1977]

This case was referred to the Master Commissioner for hearing which was held on Thursday, March 10th, 1977, at 10:00 A.M. At that time the plaintiff was present represented by its attorney, Jonathan A. Mason, Esq., and the defendants were present representing themselves. From the testimony taken at that hearing, the pleadings and exhibits filed in this case, the Master makes the following report.

1. The defendants, Eddie Thompson, Jr., a/k/a E. J. Thompson, Jr. and Patricia Ann Thompson, husband and wife, hold the record title to the following described property located in Covington, Kenton County, Kentucky:

Being a part of Lot # 10 in Lee's Subdivision as shown on Copied and Restored Plat # 330 of the Kenton County Clerk's records at Covington, Kentucky and further described as follows:

Situate at the northwest corner of Greenup and Robbins Street, fronting 30 feet on the west side of Greenup Street and from that front extending back westwardly along the north line of Robbins Street between parallel lines 119 feet and 10 inches so as to include the shed located on the premises.

2. On or about September 13, 1974, these defendants executed and delivered to the Peoples Liberty Bank their promissory note in the amount of \$21,000.00, bearing interest at the rate of 9-1/2 per-cent per annum, the first payment under said note being due on October 10th, 1974, and thereafter until paid. At the same time, they executed and delivered to said bank a mortgage on the above described property. These instruments, among other things, provided for regular monthly payments to retire the indebtedness and in the event that payments should fall in default, the bank would have the right to declare the entire balance due and file suit for collection therefor. The Master finds that no payments have been made on this indebtedness since May 12th, 1975, and the balance that is now due and owing as of September 16th, 1975 is \$19,478.38, together with interest thereon at the rate of 9-1/2 per-cent per annum from that date until date of judgment and thereafter at the rate of 8 per-cent per annum. By virtue of the note and mortgage aforesaid, the plaintiff in this case has a first lien on the above described property, ad valorem taxes and Court costs excepted.

3. The above described real estate is a city lot with a building constructed thereon and is indivisible and incapable of being divided without materially impairing its value and if sold, it must be sold as a whole.

4. The defendants also hold the record title to the following described real estate located on Highland Avenue, Kenton County, Kentucky:

Known as Lot No. 2 of Deye's Subdivision in Kenton County, Kentucky, and described as follows:

Beginning at the common corner of Lots 1 and 2 of Block "A" of Deye's Subdivision 40.58 feet east of the east line of the alley 6 feet in width the center line of which is the dividing line between Lot No. 1 and Louis Trenkamp; thence eastwardly along the north line of Highland Avenue 40.59 feet to the common corner of Lots 2 and 3 of said subdivision; thence northwardly along the division line between said Lots, 146 feet to the south line of an alley 16 feet in width the corner of said Lots 2 and 3; thence westwardly along the south line of said alley 40.82 feet to the corner of Lots 2 and 1; thence south along the division line of said Lots 147.35 feet to the beginning, being Lot 2 of said subdivision.

Also an easement in and to the north 25 feet of that part of said Avenue immediately in front of said Lot 2, and the south half of that part of said alley immediately in the rear of said Lot 2.

5. On or about February 25th, 1972, these defendants executed and delivered to the plaintiff their promissory note in the amount of \$9,000.00 with interest at 7 per-cent per annum due and payable from March, 1972 until paid. In addition to the note, these defendants also executed and delivered to the plaintiff a mortgage on the above described real estate. These instruments provided for regular monthly payments to retire the indebtedness and in the event they should fall in default, the plaintiff would have the right to declare the entire balance due and payable. The Master finds that the last payment made on the principle amount of this indebtedness was January 2nd, 1974, and the last payment on the interest on this indebtedness was June 30th, 1976. The balance that is due now is \$6,836.39 with interest thereon at the rate of 7 per-cent

per annum from June 30th, 1976 until paid. By virtue of these instruments the plaintiff has a first lien on the above described property, Court costs and ad valorem taxes excepted.

6. The property described above consists of a lot with a building constructed thereon and is indivisible and incapable of being divided without materially impairing its value and if sold, it must be sold as a whole.

7. The evidence adduced at the hearing indicates that the additional sums claimed due in paragraphs nine and eleven of plaintiff's complaint have previously been satisfied in full and are no longer owed by the defendants.

8. At the trial of this case, the defendant, Eddie Thompson, Jr., was permitted to testify in narrative form and was granted free latitude to tell his entire story about these transactions. From that testimony it appears to the Master that he and the plaintiff had certain misunderstandings in their dealings and while some confusion may have been added to the negotiations in this case, none of the defendant's testimony constitutes a legal defense to the plaintiff's claim, and the Master must conclude that the defendants have failed to establish the allegations contained in their pleadings by a preponderance of the evidence.

9. This case now stands ready to be submitted for a judgment and Order of Sale.

RECOMMENDATION

The Master recommends that a judgment be entered in this case in conformity with his report as set out above, that among other things, the two parcels of property de-

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scribed herein be sold as a whole and the proceeds will be distributed as set out in this report.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ WILLIAM J. DEUPREE, JR.
Master Commissioner

Copies to:

Jonathan A. Mason, Esq.
E. J. Thompson, Jr. and Patricia Ann Thompson

KENTON CIRCUIT COURT
THIRD DIVISION

No. 31053

THE PEOPLES LIBERTY BANK
AND TRUST COMPANY,

Plaintiff,

vs.

EDDIE THOMPSON, JR., a/k/a
E. J. THOMPSON, JR. and
PATRICIA ANN THOMPSON,

Defendants.

JUDGMENT AND ORDER OF SALE

(Filed April 21, 1977)

This cause having been referred to the Master Commissioner of this Court for hearing, testimony having been taken at the hearing held on March 10, 1977, the parties being present, thereafter the Master Commissioner filed his Report with this Court; the Master Commissioner having filed Motion requesting confirmation of this Report, the defendants having filed objections to the Report of the Master Commissioner, and the Court having reviewed the Report of the Master Commissioner and the objections thereto of the defendants, and thereafter adopting the Report of the Master Commissioner;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Court finds as follows:

1. The defendants, Eddie Thompson, Jr., a/k/a E. J.

Thompson, Jr. and Patricia Ann Thompson, husband and wife, hold the record title to the following described property located in Covington, Kenton County, Kentucky:

Being a part of Lot #10 in Lee's Subdivision as shown on Copied and Restored Plat #330 of the Kenton County Clerk's records at Covington, Kentucky and further described as follows:

Situate at the northwest corner of Greenup and Robbins Street, fronting 30 feet on the West side of Greenup Street and from that front extending back westwardly along the north line of Robbins Street between parallel lines 119 feet and 10 inches so as to include the shed located on the premises.

2. On or about September 13, 1974, these defendants executed and delivered to The Peoples Liberty Bank their promissory note in the amount of \$21,000.00, bearing interest at the rate of 9½ per-cent per annum, the first payment under said note being due on October 10th, 1974, and thereafter until paid. At the same time, they executed and delivered to said bank a mortgage on the above described property. These instruments, among other things, provided for regular monthly payments to retire the indebtedness and in the event that payments should fall in default, the bank would have the right to declare the entire balance due and file suit for collection therefor. The Master finds that no payments have been made on this indebtedness since May 12th, 1975, and the balance that is now due and owing as of September 16th, 1975 is \$19,478.38, together with interest thereon at the rate of 9½ per-cent per annum from that date until date of judgment and thereafter at the rate of 8 per-cent per annum. By virtue of the note and mortgage aforesaid, the plaintiff in this case has a first lien on the above described property, ad valorem taxes and Court costs excepted.

3. The above described real estate is a city lot with a building constructed thereon and is indivisible and incapable of being divided without materially impairing its value and if sold, it must be sold as a whole.

4. The defendants also hold the record title to the following described real estate located on Highland Avenue, Kenton County, Kentucky:

Known as Lot No. 2 of Deye's Subdivision in Kenton County, Kentucky, and described as follows:

Beginning at the common corner of Lots 1 and 2 of Block "A" of Deye's Subdivision 40.58 feet east of the east line of the alley 6 feet in width the center line of which is the dividing line between Lot No. 1 and Louis Trenkamp; thence eastwardly along the north line of Highland Avenue 40.59 feet to the common corner of Lots 2 and 3 of said subdivision; thence northwardly along the division line between said Lots, 146 feet to the south line of an alley 16 feet in width the corner of said Lots 2 and 3; thence westwardly along the south line of said alley 40.82 feet to the corner of Lots 2 and 1; thence south along the division line of said Lots 147.35 feet to the beginning, being Lot 2 of said subdivision.

Also an easement in and to the north 25 feet of that part of said Avenue immediately in front of said Lot 2, and the south half of that part of said alley immediately in the rear of said Lot 2.

5. On or about February 25th, 1972, these defendants executed and delivered to the plaintiff their promissory note in the amount of \$9,000.00 with interest at 7 percent per annum due and payable from March, 1972 until paid. In addition to the note, these defendants also executed and delivered to the plaintiff a mortgage on the above described real estate. These instruments provided

for regular monthly payments to retire the indebtedness and in the event they should fall in default, the plaintiff would have the right to declare the entire balance due and payable. The Master finds that the last payment made on the principle amount of this indebtedness was January 2nd, 1974, and the last payment on the interest on this indebtedness was June 30, 1976. The balance that is due now is \$6,836.39 with interest thereon at the rate of 7 per-cent per annum from June 30th, 1976 until paid. By virtue of these instruments the plaintiff has a first lien on the above described property, Court costs and ad valorem taxes excepted.

6. The property described above consists of a lot with a building constructed thereon and is indivisible and incapable of being divided without materially impairing its value and if sold, it must be sold as a whole.

Based upon the foregoing Findings,

IT IS NOW, THEREFORE, ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that the plaintiff, The Peoples Liberty Bank and Trust Company of Covington, Kentucky, recover of the defendants, Eddie Thompson, Jr., a/k/a E. J. Thompson, Jr. and Patricia Ann Thompson, jointly and severally, pursuant to the promissory note dated September 13, 1974, the sum of \$19,478.38, together with interest thereon at the rate of 9½ per-cent per annum from September 16, 1975 until April 18, 1977 and thereafter at the rate of 8 per-cent per annum until paid, and its Court costs herein expended.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that said plaintiff recover of said defendants, jointly and severally, pursuant to the promissory note dated February 25, 1972, the sum of \$6,836.39, plus interest thereon at

7 per-cent per annum from June 30, 1976 until paid and its Court costs herein expended.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that the real estate described herein is indivisible and cannot be divided without materially impairing its value and should be sold as a whole.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that the real estate be sold subject to any unpaid ad valorem taxes for the year 1977 and any delinquent taxes.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that the Judgment of the plaintiff be considered a first and superior lien upon the real estate herein described and inferior only to the costs of this action.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that the Master Commissioner of this Court sell at public sale on a day to be fixed by him, the real estate described herein at the door of the Courthouse in the City of Covington, Kentucky, after advertising the time, place and terms of said sale, by written notices posted, one at the door of the Courthouse, one in the vicinity of the real estate and two in public places in the City of Covington, Kentucky, for fifteen days next preceding the day of sale, after advertising, also by publication in a newspaper of general circulation for three (3) times. Said publication to be once a week for three (3) successive weeks, so made that the final publication will appear not later than two days before the day upon which the sale will occur, in compliance with K.R.S. 424. Said notice and publication will set out the description of said real estate. The sale shall be made to the highest and best bidder or bidders and shall be on a credit of four, eight and twelve months from day of sale.

For the purchase price, the Master Commissioner will take from the purchaser or purchasers, bonds in three (3) equal installments with good and sufficient surety or securities, bearing interest from date of sale and payable to himself as Master Commissioner and at the time of the sale, the Master will require each purchaser to deposit \$25.00 with said Master to be applied to any expense occasioned by any default of said purchaser.

The Master will report.

D. J. GOODENOUGH
JUDGE, KENTON CIRCUIT COURT

[CERTIFICATION OMITTED]

KENTON CIRCUIT COURT
THIRD DIVISION

No. 31053

PEOPLES LIBERTY BANK & TRUST COMPANY,

Plaintiff,

vs.

EDDIE THOMPSON, JR., ETC., ET AL.,

Defendant.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S REPORT OF SALE

Pursuant to the judgment and order of sale entered herein May 27th, 1977 the Master Commissioner advertised the time, terms and place of sale of the real estate hereinafter described by written notices posted, one at the Court House door, one in the immediate vicinity of the property ordered to be sold, and two at other public places in the City of Covington for fifteen days next preceding the day of sale and further by publication in the Kentucky Post, the official newspaper of Covington, Kentucky, for three weeks next preceding the day of sale; and, after having had the said property appraised under oath by W. Joseph Kennedy and William C. Beuttel, two disinterested, intelligent housekeepers of said county, not related to any party to this action, whose appraisement is in writing and filed herewith, the Master did on the 21st day of June, 1977, expose at public vendue, at the Court House door in said city, on the terms decreed, said prop-

erty described in said judgment notices and publications, to wit:

Known as Lot No. 2 of Deye's Subdivision in Kenton County, Kentucky, and described as follows:

Beginning at the common corner of Lots 1 and 2 of Block "A" of Deye's Subdivision 40.58 feet east of the east line of the alley 6 feet in width the center line of which is the dividing line between Lot No. 1 and Louis Trenkamp; thence eastwardly along the north line of Highland Avenue 40.59 feet to the common corner of Lots 2 and 3 of said subdivision; thence northwardly along the dividing line between Lots, 146 feet to the south line of an alley 16 feet in width the corner of said Lots 2 and 3; thence westwardly along the south line of said alley 40.82 feet to the corner of Lots 2 and 1; thence south along the dividing line of said Lots 147.35 feet to the beginning, being Lot 2 of said subdivision.

Also an easement in and to the north 25 feet of that part of said Avenue immediately in front of said Lot 2, and the south half of that part of said alley immediately in the rear of said Lot 2.

The Master Commissioner offered the above described real estate for sale and the Peoples Liberty Bank and Trust Company of Covington, Kentucky, bid therefor the sum of \$14,500.00, and no one making a higher or better bid, the Master Commissioner sold said real estate to the Peoples Liberty Bank and Trust Company of Covington, Kentucky for the sum of \$14,500.00. The property was appraised for \$16,000.00. The purchasers paid cash.

Being a part of Lot #10 in Lee's Subdivision as shown on Copied and Restored Plat #330 of the Kenton County Clerk's records at Covington, Kentucky and further described as follows:

Situate at the northwest corner of Greenup and Rob-

bins Street, fronting 30 feet on the west side of Greenup Street and from that front extending back westwardly along the north line of Robbins Street between parallel lines 119 feet and 10 inches so as to include the shed located on the premises.

The Master Commissioner offered the above described real estate for sale and the Peoples Liberty Bank and Trust Company of Covington, Kentucky, bid therefor the sum of \$5,500.00 and no one making a higher or better bid, the Master Commissioner sold said real estate to the Peoples Liberty Bank and Trust Company of Covington, Kentucky for the sum of \$5,500.00. The plaintiff's purchaser has heretofor recovered a judgment in this case in excess of its bid and will apply to the Court for the proper orders granting it a credit. With this in mind, they paid to the Master Commissioner only the Court costs incurred herein. The property was appraised for \$7,000.00.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM J. DEUPREE, JR.
Master Commissioner

KENTON CIRCUIT COURT
THIRD DIVISION

No. 31053

THE PEOPLES LIBERTY BANK
AND TRUST COMPANY,

Plaintiff,

vs.

EDDIE THOMPSON, JR., et al.,

Defendants.

MOTION AND NOTICE

Comes now the plaintiff, through counsel, and pursuant to KRS 426.260 moves for an Order or Writ of Possession of the two (2) parcels of real estate involved in these proceedings and gives notice as follows to the defendants:
TO EDDIE THOMPSON, JR. AND PATRICIA THOMPSON, NOTICE:

You and each of you are hereby notified that the undersigned will, as attorney for the plaintiff herein, on the 17 day of October, 1977, ask that the within Court give a Judgment and Writ for the plaintiff to be placed in possession of the two (2) parcels of real estate involved in this action, being commonly known as 736 Highland Avenue, Covington, Kentucky and the northwest corner of Greenup and Robbins Streets, Covington, Kentucky.

RICHARD S. NELSON
Attorney for Plaintiff

P.O. Box 1209
11 West Sixth Street
Covington, Kentucky 41012

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NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the above styled motion will be brought on for hearing before the Kenton Circuit Court, Third Division, on the 17 day of October, 1977 at the hour of 9:30 a.m., or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.

RICHARD S. NELSON

KENTON CIRCUIT COURT
THIRD DIVISION

No. 31053

THE PEOPLES LIBERTY BANK
AND TRUST COMPANY,

Plaintiff,

vs.

EDDIE THOMPSON, JR., et al.,

Defendants.

WRIT AND ORDER OF POSSESSION
TO THE SHERIFF OF KENTON COUNTY:

You are, in the name of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, commanded that you put the plaintiff, The Peoples Liberty Bank and Trust Company, of Covington, Kentucky, in possession of the following premises; forthwith and make return to this Court within ten (10) days verifying compliance with this Order:

Commonly known as 736 Highland Avenue, Covington, Kentucky and being more particularly described as follows:

Known as Lot No. 2 of Deye's Subdivision in Kenton County, Kentucky, and described as follows:

Beginning at the common corner of Lots 1 and 2 of Block "A" of Deye's Subdivision 40.58 feet east of the line of the alley 6 feet in width the center line of which is the dividing line between Lot No. 1 and

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Louis Trenkamp; thence eastwardly along the north line of Highland Avenue 40.59 feet to the common corner of Lots 2 and 3 of said subdivision; thence northwardly along the dividing line between Lots, 146 feet to the south line of an alley 16 feet in width the corner of said Lots 2 and 3; thence westwardly along the south line of said alley 40.82 feet to the corner of Lots 2 and 1; thence south along the division line of said Lots 147.35 feet to the beginning, being Lot 2 of said subdivision.

Also an easement in and to the north 25 feet of that part of said Avenue immediately in front of said Lot 2, and the south half of that part of said alley immediately in the rear of said Lot 2.

Commonly known as the northwest corner of Greenup and Robbins Streets, Covington, Kenton County, Kentucky and being more particularly described as follows:

Being a part of Lot #10 in Lee's Subdivision as shown on Copied and Restored Plat #330 of the Kenton County Clerk's records at Covington, Kentucky and further described as follows:

Situate at the northwest corner of Greenup and Robbins Street, fronting 30 feet on the west side of Greenup Street and from that front extending back westwardly along the north line of Robbins Street between parallel lines 119 feet and 10 inches so as to include the shed located on the premises.

DATED at Covington, Kenton County, Kentucky, this
19 day of October, 1977.

D. J. GOODENOUGH
JUDGE

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COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
COURT OF APPEALS

No. CA-2149-MR

PATRICIA THOMPSON and
EDDIE THOMPSON, JR.,

Appellants,

v.

THE PEOPLES LIBERTY BANK AND
TRUST COMPANY,

Appellee.

APPEAL FROM KENTON CIRCUIT COURT

Nos. 31053 and 33430

ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO DISMISS APPEAL
BEFORE: MARTIN, CHIEF JUDGE, WILHOIT, and
REYNOLDS, JUDGES.

The Court, having considered the motion to dismiss the appeal, and having further considered the response thereto, and being of the opinion that as the notice of appeal was not filed within twenty days of the date of the order confirming the final report of the Master Commissioner, this appeal should be, and hereby is, DISMISSED.

ENTERED: February 7, 1978.

JUDGE, COURT OF APPEALS

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COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
COURT OF APPEALS

No. CA-2149-MR

PATRICIA THOMPSON and
EDDIE THOMPSON, JR.,

Appellants,

v.

PEOPLE'S LIBERTY BANK,

Appellee.

APPEAL FROM KENTON CIRCUIT COURT

ORDER DENYING MOTION TO RECONSIDER

BEFORE: MARTIN, CHIEF JUDGE, WILHOIT, and
REYNOLDS, JUDGES.

The Court, having considered the motion for rehearing which is treated as a motion to reconsider, and being otherwise sufficiently advised, ORDERS that the motion be and is hereby DENIED. The Clerk of this Court is hereby ORDERED to return the file to the Kenton Circuit Court forthwith.

ENTERED: March 30, 1978.

JUDGE, COURT OF APPEALS

KENTON CIRCUIT COURT
THIRD DIVISION

No. 31053

PEOPLE'S LIBERTY BANK AND TRUST CO.
Plaintiff,
vs.
PATRICIA THOMPSON and
EDDIE THOMPSON, JR.,
Defendants.

MOTION

- (1) FOR RELIEF FROM ORDER CONFIRMING THE
FINAL REPORT OF THE
MASTER COMMISSIONER, AND
(2) FROM ORDER GRANTING
WRIT OF POSSESSION
(3) FOR LEAVE TO FILE COPY OF
APPRaisal REPORT

Pursuant to Cr. 60.02, defendants herein move the court to vacate and set aside the order confirming the final report of the Master Commissioner entered against defendants in this cause on July 18, 1977, and the order granting plaintiff a Writ of Possession on October 19, 1977, on grounds that the foreclosures were procured by fraud and discrimination; and the Writ of Possession was defective and wrongfully issued as more fully appears from the appraisal of 736 Highland Avenue and the record.

There can be no valid sale without a valid appraisement. K.R.S. 426.200 (3) *Adams v. Napier* 334 S.W. 2d 915.

Defendants further move the court for an order granting leave to file copy of appraisal of 736 Highland. (Exhibit A) Mr. Grayson, Sr. had this appraisal made for People's Liberty Bank sometime in the summer of 1975. Mr. Grayson, Sr. refused to give defendant's a copy of the appraisal made of 1013-15 Greenup Street.

The purported Writ of Possession issued on October 19, 1977 is void as the court entered its final order on July 18, 1977. "A trial court loses jurisdiction over its judgment 10 days after the signing and entry thereof, unless a motion is filed under CR 59.02. A judgment entered after expiration of such 10-day limit is void, an appeal therefrom must be dismissed, leaving the first judgment in effect." *Yocum v. Oney* 532 S.W. 2d 15.

Where an illegal or wrongful sale of property is made under a power of sale contained in a mortgage or deed of trust, mortgagee or trust deed mortgagee will be held liable to mortgagor for damages sustained. *Owens v. Grimes* 539 S.W. 2d 387.

PATRICIA THOMPSON, Pro Se
736 Highland Avenue
Covington, Kentucky 41011
606/491-6278

EDDIE THOMPSON, JR., Pro Se
736 Highland Avenue
Covington, Kentucky 41011
606/491-6278

CERTIFICATION

I certify that a copy of the foregoing Motion has been served by the United States mail upon:

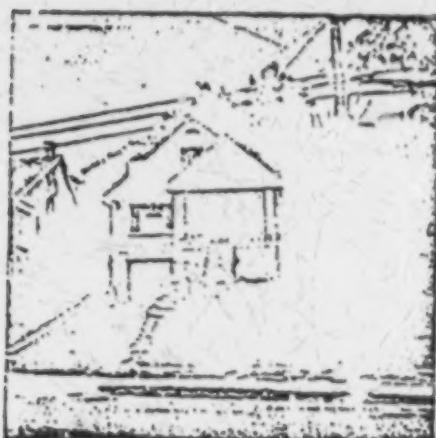
Mr. Richard Nelson, attorney for plaintiff, and The Court of Appeals this 8 day of March, 1978.

PATRICIA THOMPSON, Pro Se

PROFESSIONAL RESIDENTIAL

S.A.L.

Exhibit A



Ins. Value:	100%	Loan Number:	
Ins. Value:	As Del.	Loan Reported:	
No. of dwelling units:			
Masonry:		1... 26,600 First Estimate of Market Value	
ADDRESS:	736 Highland Avenue		
CITY/COUNTY:	Covington BLK _____ LOT _____		
SUBDIVISION:			
[Large grid for sketching exterior dimensions]			
SQ. FT. AREAS HSG: _____			

SKETCH EXTERIOR PLAN—SHOW DIMENSIONS

NEIGHBORHOOD DATA

PROXIMITY OF PROPERTY TO:		TRENDS:	INC. DEC. STA.:	GENERAL ECONOMICS:
Less than 1 mi.	1 mi. +	Income Level	X	TYPICAL RESIDENT'S GROSS INC. \$10,000 S/M.
Downtown Area		Population	X	TYPICAL OCCUPATION White & Blue Collar
Local Shopping	X	Housing Units	X	TYPICAL PROPERTY VALUES DOLLARS/ACRE LOW HIGH MEDIUM HIGH
Grammar School	X	Density Pop./Unit	X	Single Family Residences 15,000 20,000 1/2000 90
High School	XX	Ave. Prop. Values	X	2-12 Family & Condominiums 2000 3000 50 45 10
Expressway Access	X	Ethnic Compos.	changing	Condominium & Multi-Family
Ot. etc.		Rising/Economic Life	Yrs.	Non-Residential Uses
TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT: One Few Many Builders.		UNITS PER YR.	TYPICAL FINANCING: CONV. X INS. I.A./M.	

SITE DATA

LOT SIZE	41	146			Corner	Inside X
ZONING	Res	HIGHEST AND BEST USE OF SITE: Present X or				
IMPROVEMENTS	Asphalt Sl.	Cane. Sl.	X	Curbs X	Sidewalks X	Alley
UTILITIES	Gas X	Elect. X		Water X	Sew. Sewer X	Storm Sewer X
EASEMENTS (DETRIMENTAL TO VALUE):				Party Wall	Driveway	Sidewalk
Describe Easements:						Other

BUILDING DATA

1 Family

ACT. 8
EFF. 8

EXTERIOR			Good Avg. Poor		INTERIOR			Good Avg. Poor	
FOUNDATION	Cone. X	Block	Brick		X	WALLS & CEIL.	Drywall X	Plaster	Wood X
BASEM.	X	Crawl	Slab	full	X	FLOOR	Cone.	Tile	Wood X
WALL CONST.	Frame	Veneer	Block	Brick X	X	CENT. HTG.	Air	Water	Carpet X
WINDOWS	Metals X	Wood	Type	S & S X	X	FUEL	Gas	Oil	SPACE X
ROOFING	Asphalt X	Shl. Up	Wood		X	FUR. /BOLT	Age	MWH	Gals. A/C X
SIDING	Wood	Alum.	Shucco	brick X		ELECT.	200Amp/Fuse	Cir. Br.	G/S X
CAR. CAR. PT.	Frame	Veneer	Block			BATH(1) X	Age	FLR/Walls	Ceramic X
OTHER	Dord.	Att'd.	Br. in X	0/Door X	X	BATH FIX(1)	Lav. 1	W.C.'s 1	Other X
REMARKS:	Family room in basement-panel tile floor, electric door lift.								
ROOMS	LIVING	DINING	KITCHEN	BEDRM	CLOSET	BATHS	1/2 B.	APTS.	DEPRECIATION
BASEMENT									PHYSICAL DETERIORATION
1st FLOOR					525	1/2 B.			FUNCTIONAL OBSOLESCENCE
2nd FLOOR					2	1/3			ECONOMIC OBSOLESCENCE
ATTIC									
TOTAL							No. Units		

DEFINITION OF MARKET VALUE: "Market value contemplated the consummation of a sale and the buying by one or more buyers by deed, under conditions whereby:

1. buyer and seller are free of undue stimulus and are motivated by no more than the reactions of typical owners.
2. both parties are well informed or well advised and act prudently, each for what he considers his own best interest.
3. a reasonable time is allowed to test the market, and
4. payment is made in cash or in accordance with financing terms available in the community for the property type in its location."

*Society of Real Estate Appraisers

COST APPROACH TO VALUE:

LAND VALUATION-(ZONING: Res.) 41 F.F. 50 S.F. 12050

+ SITE IMPROVEMENTS "AS IS" (Driveway, landscaping, etc.) 500

other:

TOTAL \$ 2,550

BUILDING VALUATION--REPLACEMENT COST

BLDG.	AREA	UNIT	LOSS	COST NEW	ACT. AGE	EFF.	PHYS. DEPR.	FUNC. DEPR.	ECOM. DEPR.	TOTAL	DEP. VALUE
MAIN	882 ¹	30.00	26-60	8 8 105						23,814	
Patio & Porch	84									700	
Garage	259									500	
Basement	623									1000	- 24,014
Panelled & Finished walls & tile floors)											28,564

INDICATED VALUE from COST APPROACH

MARKET DATA APPROACH TO VALUE:

ADDRESS OF COMPARABLE SALES	260 Johnson Lane	1046 3rd Street	1016 Madison
SALE PRICE OF COMPARABLE	30,900	10,750	10,750
ADJUSTMENT FOR DATE OF SALE	(+) (-) (-)	(+) (-) (-)	(+) (-) (-)
AGE & OVERALL CONDITION	2000	2500	2000
SIZE & UTILITY	500		2000
MODERN KITCHEN, BATH, HEATING	500		
GARAGE & PORCHES			500
SITE & LOCATION	1500	1000	
OTHER	800		
SUB-TOTALS	4200	(+) 2600	(+) 2600
TOTALS	26000	10250	10250

INDICATED VALUE from MARKET APPROACH \$ 26,600

INCOME APPROACH TO VALUE:

No Rental Figures Available in Area
ESTIMATED MONTHLY RENTAL: X GROSS MONTHLY MULTIPLIER: =

INDICATED VALUE from INCOME APPROACH \$ 26,600

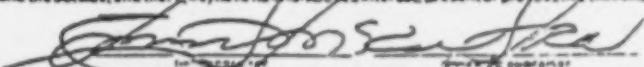
MARKETABILITY "AS IS": Good X Average Fair Poor

REMARKS:

CORRELATED FINAL ESTIMATE

AS OF 19 \$ 26,600

I (We) certify that to the best of my (our) knowledge and belief the facts and data used hereabove true and correct, and that I (we) personally inspected the property from the inside and the outside, and that I (we) have no financial interest, present or prospective, therein.



MARKETABILITY "AS REPAIRED": Good X Average Fair Poor

NEEDED REPAIRS:	CURABLE ITEMS	EST. COST

COR. ESTIMATE OF MARKET VALUE \$

EST. CONTRIBUTION TO MARKET VALUE FROM REPAIRS =

CORRELATED ESTIMATE OF MARKET VALUE, AS REPAIRED:

Table A (Market Data Approach) indicates a value of \$26,600. This sale is most similar in age, utility and size, and located in a close proximity. No rentals for single family dwellings were available - income approach not applicable.

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KENTON CIRCUIT COURT
THIRD DIVISION

No. 31053

THE PEOPLES LIBERTY BANK
AND TRUST COMPANY,

Plaintiff,

vs.

EDDIE THOMPSON, JR., et al.,

Defendants.

MOTION AND NOTICE

[Filed June 14, 1978]

Comes now the plaintiff, through counsel, and moves that the Court issue an Order and Writ of Possession for the following described real estate presently occupied by the defendants:

Commonly known as 736 Highland Avenue, Covington, Kentucky and being more particularly described as follows:

Known as Lot No. 2 of Deye's Subdivision in Kenton County, Kentucky, and described as follows:

Beginning at the common corner of Lots 1 and 2 of Block "A" of Deye's Subdivision 40.58 feet east of the east line of the alley 6 feet in width the center line of which is the dividing line between Lot No. 1 and Louis Trenkamp; thence eastwardly along the north line of Highland Avenue 40.59 feet to the common corner of Lots 2 and 3 of said subdivision;

thence northwardly along the dividing line between Lots, 146 feet to the south line of an alley 16 feet in width the corner of said Lots 2 and 3; thence westwardly along the south line of said alley 40.82 feet to the corner of Lots 2 and 1; thence south along the division line of said Lots, 147.35 feet to the beginning, being Lot 2 of said subdivision.

Also an easement in and to the north 25 feet of that part of said Avenue immediately in front of said Lot 2, and the south half of that part of said alley immediately in the rear of said Lot 2.

TO EDDIE THOMPSON, JR. AND PATRICIA THOMPSON, NOTICE:

You and each of you are hereby notified that the undersigned, as attorney for the plaintiff herein, will, on the 26th day of June, 1978, ask the Third Division of the Kenton Circuit Court to grant an Order and Writ of Possession directing that the Sheriff of Kenton County place the plaintiff in possession of the above described real estate.

RICHARD S. NELSON
Attorney for Plaintiff
P.O. Box 1209
11 West Sixth Street
Covington, Kentucky 41012

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the above styled motion will be brought on for hearing before the Kenton Circuit Court, Third Division, on Monday, the 26th day of June, 1978 at 3:00 p.m., or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard.

RICHARD S. NELSON

[CERTIFICATE OMITTED]

KENTON CIRCUIT COURT
THIRD DIVISION

NO. 31053

THE PEOPLES LIBERTY BANK
AND TRUST COMPANY.

Plaintiff,

vs.

EDDIE THOMPSON, JR., ET AL.,

Defendants.

WRIT AND ORDER OF POSSESSION

[Filed July 7, 1978]

TO THE SHERIFF OF KENTON COUNTY:

You are, in the name of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, commanded that you put the plaintiff, The Peoples Liberty Bank and Trust Company, of Covington, Kentucky, in possession of the following premises; forthwith and make return to this Court within (10) days verifying compliance with this Order:

Commonly known as 736 Highland Avenue, Covington, Kentucky, and being more particularly described as follows:

Known as Lot No. 2 of Deye's Subdivision in Kenton County, Kentucky, and described as follows; Beginning at the common corner of Lots 1 and 2 of Block "A" of Deye's Subdivision 40.58 feet east of the east line of the alley 6 feet in width the center line of

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which is the dividing line between Lot No. 1 and Louis Trenkamp; thence eastwardly along the north line of Highland Avenue 40.59 feet to the common corner of Lots 2 and 3 of said subdivision; thence northwardly along the dividing line between Lots, 146 feet to the south line of an alley 16 feet in width the corner of said Lots 2 and 3; thence westwardly along the south line of said alley 40.82 feet to the corner of Lots 2 and 1; thence south along the division line of said Lots 147.35 feet to the beginning, being Lot 2 of said subdivision.

Also an easement in and to the north 25 feet of that part of said Avenue immediately in front of said Lot 2, and the south half of that part of said alley immediately in the rear of said Lot 2.

DATED at Covington, Kenton County, Kentucky, this
12 day of April, 1978.

/s/ D. J. GOODENOUGH
JUDGE

A TRUE COPY: ATTEST

ED F. SCHROEDER-CLERK

BY /s/ E. NIENABER D.C.

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KENTON CIRCUIT COURT
THIRD DIVISION

NO. 31053

THE PEOPLES LIBERTY BANK
AND TRUST COMPANY,

Plaintiff,

vs.

EDDIE THOMPSON, JR., et al,

Defendants.

AFFIDAVIT

[Filed July 12, 1978]

Comes now Richard S. Nelson, attorney for the plaintiff herein, and being first duly cautioned and sworn, states as follows:

1. The Writ and Order of Possession issued in this matter pursuant to Order of the Court dated July 6, 1978 was not immediately signed by the Judge of the Kenton Circuit Court at the specific request of counsel for the plaintiff. The reason for this was to allow the Kenton County Sheriff to make necessary arrangements to execute the Writ and Order of Possession and since the Sheriff is under a ten (10) day deadline by statutes, counsel desired not to obtain the signature of the Judge and file the Writ and Order of Possession until July 12, 1978.

2. The date of the Writ and Order of Possession as

shown thereon at the bottom of April 12, 1978 is in fact July 12, 1978 and the month of "April" was inadvertently inserted by counsel for the plaintiff.

The filing date in the Office of the Kenton Circuit Court also was July 12, 1978 and the Writ and Order of Possession was delivered to the Kenton County Sheriff on or about that date for execution.

The foregoing and within Affidavit is made by counsel in order to establish the true and accurate sequence of events and to correct the obvious chronological dates inaccurately and inadvertently contained in the Writ and Order of Possession at the end thereof and on it's time stamp.

RICHARD S. NELSON
Attorney for Plaintiff

/s/ LINDA S. TYE
NOTARY PUBLIC
State of Kentucky at Large

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public,
by Richard S. Nelson, this 19th day of July, 1978.

[CERTIFICATE OMITTED]

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KENTON CIRCUIT COURT
THIRD DIVISION

NO. 31053

THE PEOPLES LIBERTY BANK,

Plaintiff.

vs.

PATRICIA THOMPSON and
EDDIE THOMPSON, JR.,

Defendants.

ORDER

[Filed June 17, 1981]

The instant action is before the court on defendants' Motion to Set Aside (a) Mortgage Foreclosure Sale, (b) Order Confirming Sale (c) Cancel Deeds Made Pursuant thereto; (d) Writs of Possession Entered Thereafter (signed in October 1977 and April 1978, respectively).

Defendants Patricia and Eddie Thompson, Jr. present pro se; Mr. Richard Nelson, attorney for Peoples Liberty Bank, present.

The Court having reviewed the authorities cited by defendants and otherwise being sufficiently advised:

IT IS ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that the Motion/s of Defendants is hereby denied because these matters have

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been previously ruled on by the Court and denied, and
the Court does not have jurisdiction of the matter.

This is the 17 day of June 1981.

JUDGE KENTON CIRCUIT COURT

/s/ D. J. GOODENOUGH
THIRD DIVISION

[CERTIFICATE OMITTED]